DELAWARE

Beach Nourishment on the Atlantic and Gulf Coasts of the U.S.—2002, 2003
This project helps state and local governments along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts of the U.S. make informed decisions about the nourishment of beaches by consolidating the best scientific and technical information and tools for evaluating and understanding beach nourishment into one source. This resource is a user-friendly Web site that includes relevant information and tools from the fields of coastal geology, engineering, economics, law and policy, and the biological sciences.

Coastal Management Fellowship—1998 to 2000
www.csc.noaa.gov/cms/fellow98.html
A Coastal Management Fellow worked with the Delaware Coastal Management Program to coordinate the development of a decision-making policy that provides a clear outline and guidance for the identification of problems related to dredging operations. In addition, the fellow developed an information management system to facilitate and expedite a comprehensive review of projects.

Coastal Management Fellowship—2001 to 2003
www.csc.noaa.gov/cms/fellows/01_fellows.html
A Coastal Management Fellow is working with the Delaware Coastal Management Program on a project entitled "Tracking and Monitoring System for Coastal Non-point Pollution Control Program (CNPCP)." The project creates a system for tracking nonpoint pollution control activities, creating a method for analyzing the effectiveness of the CNPCP on water quality control, and beginning the long-term collection of data about program areas requiring improvements.

COMPAS Delaware—1996, 1997
Under a grant from the Center, the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control developed a geographic information system-based approach for examining environmental impacts from dredging and nonpoint source runoff.

Protected Areas GIS (PAGIS)
www.csc.noaa.gov/pagis/
The PAGIS project brought compatible geographic information systems (GIS), geographic data management, and Internet capabilities to each of the nation's 25 Estuarine Research Reserves and 13 Marine Sanctuaries. Through PAGIS, the reserves and sanctuaries also developed advanced data sets, underwent extensive training, and found innovative ways to make the most effective use of their new data and technological capabilities.

Rehoboth Bay, Benthic Data—2000
www.csc.noaa.gov/crs/bhm/de.html
The Center worked with the Delaware Coastal Management Program to integrate single-beam acoustic sensor data with traditional aerial photogrammetry of Rehoboth Bay. This project developed methods to acoustically identify bottom types in the naturally turbid water, in particular for the management of the nuisance alga *Ulva* (sea lettuce). The acoustic data provides bathymetric information on the bay, as well as data on the location and extent of algal accumulations. The resulting data set is being used to plan algae harvesting activities to minimize environmental impacts.